

THE SALT LAKE HERALD

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1	9,885,116	9,715
2	9,736,117	9,526
3	10,554,118	9,746
4	9,663,119	9,712
5	9,653,120	9,871
6	9,521,121	9,871
7	9,762,122	9,635
8	9,762,123	9,541
9	9,873,124	9,767
10	9,712,125	9,655
11	9,712,126	9,791
12	9,712,127	9,838
13	9,712,128	9,734
14	9,712,129	9,636
15	9,712,130	9,514
Total daily	143,141	
Average daily	9,541	
Total Sunday	74,229	
Average Sunday	18,557	

Largest Daily and Sunday Circulation in Salt Lake proved by investigation.

WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE.

THE METALS.
Silver, 51 1/2 per ounce.
Copper (athodes), 13 1/2 per pound.
Lead, 5 1/2 per 10 pounds.

THE CRISIS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

With four weeks remaining for the campaign, the presidential situation has begun to define itself clearly. In some ways it is the most remarkable campaign the country has seen since that election which placed Lincoln at the head of the nation. The Republican nominee is running on a platform distinguished more by the rejected planks than by its own construction; to this platform he has added some of the planks repudiated by the convention which nominated him, and his chief appeal to the voters is based on the promise that he will "clinich" the policies of Roosevelt, most of which were quietly interred by congress at its last session under the leadership of Speaker Cannon, followed by the last sad rites at Chicago.

Mr. Taft has made his campaign, or his friends have made it for him, largely on the theory that his executive experience has fitted him to be president. His appearance on the stump and the policies he has enunciated or approved after enunciation by Roosevelt, fail to justify the argument. Those who had expected evidence of initiative, of large statesmanship, have not found it; and those who thought to see Taft abolish his opponent in popular argument know now why Chairman Hitchcock did not wish his candidate to make a speaking tour.

Mr. Taft's fight, so far, has been centered on Mr. Bryan's personality and record, on the bank deposit guarantee plank, on the tariff question and on the familiar cry of the Republican party that Democratic success means industrial depression. It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Taft that Mr. Bryan's personality is better known to the American people—and better liked—than his own. Possibly Mr. Taft may be more familiarly known to officialdom, but the Nebraska is known to the whole people as no other man of his generation is known. He is liked for his clean morality without Phariseism; for his spotless integrity and wholesome belief in the average American citizen. Folks believe in him and trust him. When he says he will not accept contributions from the trusts or be under obligations to them, they believe him. When he says all the campaign contributions will be published before election, they know it will be done. When Roosevelt suggests that the Standard Oil is supporting Bryan, the common American just laughs at the notion. If Mr. Taft were wise he would not invite personal comparisons during the campaign, particularly in the west.

As to the tariff question: Mr. Taft repeats with some emphasis that the tariff will be revised if he is chosen president. Quite so; and it will be revised under the direction of Mr. Cannon and Mr. Dalzell and Payne and Senator Aldrich and a few other conspicuous friends of the consumer. It will be revised by a congress whose election hinges on contributions from the trusts and special interests which have grown up under a Republican tariff. It will be revised with the help of Mr. Mann, chairman of a special committee whose special duty it was to prevent the removal of the duty on paper and wood pulp in order that the paper trust might not be hampered in the accumulation of profits and the contribution of campaign funds to the Republican party. Even the Republicans know what sort of tariff revision is coming forth if the Republicans win. And they know that Mr. Bryan's success would mean honest revision with special reference to the final destruction of private monopolies and the restoration of normal conditions in the industrial life of the nation.

In the discussion of the bank deposit guarantee question, Mr. Taft is at something of a disadvantage. It is true he has the bankers with him, but the number of bankers, as compared with the number of depositors, is very small; and the very natural desire of the depositor to have his money safeguarded has brought this particu-

lar plank of the Democratic platform into great favor. Moreover, the Republicans are handicapped in their attack by the fact that their own party has endorsed the idea in Kansas and South Dakota, even if it has not adopted the precise form of the Denver plank. Further, as the Saturday Post points out, the bill reported by the house committee on banking and currency last February provided that the national banks should deposit with the treasury 5 per cent of their note issues and deposits, "to guarantee the payment of all individual deposits, banknotes, bank deposits and government deposits without discrimination or preference."

That bill was introduced in the house by Chairman Fowler of the banking committee, and it bore the indorsement of Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury under McKinley; Horace White, an eminent authority on finance, and others of equal standing. Curious, wasn't it, that the president didn't see that a bank deposit guarantee was almost criminal in character? Queer that such conservatives as Gage and Fowler and Horace White should commit themselves to such vicious legislation, wasn't it? Most extraordinary that they failed to see the invitation to speculation and bankruptcy and crooked management involved in a guarantee plan? And what makes it more unusual is the fact that Mr. Fowler defended his bill thus: "I assert that government supervision, state or national, should be withdrawn and the public left to the terrific school of experience; or that the government should completely perform its work and impose such obligations upon the banks as will truly justify the confidence the people have in these quasi-public institutions." Mr. Fowler's reason for this position was that the people believe the national banks are in some way quasi-government institutions and give them a confidence that should be warranted by a guarantee in fact as well as in theory.

In the face of these facts, as the subject is discussed and understood, Mr. Taft's position must be an increasing embarrassment for him and his party and a distinct advantage for Mr. Bryan. The more the question is understood the worse for Taft.

Besides all this, there is a bigger and broader question. The American people, the masses who pay the bills, are suffering intolerable exaction at the hands of monopoly in every direction. In spite of a Republican panic which has cut down the earnings of the laborer and the salaried man, in spite of reductions in fixed incomes of every sort, the price of trust-controlled commodities has increased until the burden is unbearable. There is no hope of relief from the Republican party, as has been shown by the attitude of its leaders whenever an effort has been made to secure relief by legislation. The abortive efforts to destroy monopoly by prosecution of the trusts has been a farce. Even when convictions have been secured, as in the beef trust case, the punishment inflicted in the shape of fines has been a bitter joke, bitter for those who hoped for relief, enjoyable for the trusts, which added the cost of the fines to the toll exacted of the public.

That sort of condition cannot be tolerated longer and the people are determined to have a change. Knowing all the conditions, understanding fully the position of the two parties and their candidates, the logic of the situation points to Democratic success; and the logical conclusion is sustained by the trend of public opinion, particularly in the critical states. The drift to Bryan in the middle west has been so plain that the Republican campaign managers have become alarmed, while the united Democracy has more reason for elation than it has had since Cleveland's campaign in 1892. The people are going to rule in this election, and they are going to assume the reins of government when Mr. Bryan is inaugurated as president next March.

MR. KNIGHT FOR GOVERNOR.

The nomination of Jesse W. Knight as Democratic candidate for governor is an admirable choice in every way. He is educated in the best sense, not only in the schools, but in the field of practical endeavor. He has traveled, he has shown his ability in business affairs, he is clean and likeable, and he is mature enough to meet the responsibilities of high office, though still young enough to have the advantage of energy equal to any demand that may be made upon him.

Some of Mr. Knight's political opponents speak sneeringly of him as "the son of his father." That sort of attack is sure to be a boomerang; scarcely any better recommendation could be offered in behalf of a candidate than to say that he is Uncle Jesse Knight's son. He has been identified with all of the enterprises which have made his father popular, and so has been active in the remarkable series of developments which have contributed so much to the material progress and wealth of the mining camps of the state and the prosperity of the communities in which the Knight investments are held.

Further than this, Mr. Knight represents the younger element of the state which stands for all that is best in politics; he is identified with no faction; he has had no part in the quarrels which have embroiled the state. When elected he will devote himself to the welfare of the whole people, not to the advancement of a part of the people or the upbuilding of a faction.

With the Republicans split in twain and the whole state desirous of settling the troubles which Republican rule has brought, Mr. Knight ought to

be, and will be, elected. He heads a strong ticket; he has a united party back of him; he has the advantage of Mr. Bryan's undoubted popularity to help him, and he will find that the thinking voters of the state, irrespective of party, are with him.

JOHN Q. PACKARD.

In the death of John Q. Packard Salt Lake loses its most generous benefactor and one of its most remarkable men. Although he was nearly 88 years old at the time of his death, he was wonderfully vigorous and active, retaining his interest in life and finding an outlet for his energy in business when most men would have thought it time to retire.

Mr. Packard's genius was essentially constructive. Possessed of ample means, he might long ago have abandoned the strenuous activities of mining development for a more leisurely life, but for him inaction was impossible. He enjoyed achievement for its own sake and abhorred the thought of idleness under any condition. Probably that accounts for his unusual health and the clearness of his mental vision up to the time of his death.

This city owes him a debt of gratitude for the library which was his unsolicited gift and the most generous present Salt Lake has ever had. Without consulting anybody but his lawyer, Mr. Packard bought the ground where the public library now stands and announced he would erect a suitable building if the city would undertake to support the institution properly. The agreement was made, and the result is one of the most beautiful buildings in the city. In this connection the donor made a characteristic remark when some one suggested that the building ought to be known as the Packard library. "If I gave you a jackknife," he said, "would you expect me to put my name on it?" The comment was characteristic because the man hated publicity and hid his generosity whenever it was possible. He belonged to the sturdy generation that made the west, the type that conquered any sort of difficulty and enjoyed even the hardships of the battle so long as they won.

Now that he has gone, the library which he gave should be named for him, not only as a memorial of the giver, but as a mark of honor to one of the state's big men.

SALT LAKE PROGRESSING.

Salt Lake continues to turn masses of steel, stone and brick into magnificent buildings. It is to be doubted if there is another city in the United States of the same population where there is half so much activity in the building trades. The boom was a long time coming, but it's here. Perhaps "boom" is not the proper word, for there is no wild speculation in real estate or a mad rush to erect buildings beyond the present needs, just a substantial and healthy growth. Ramshackle old "dobbies" are giving place to magnificent structures on the main streets, while the business district is being extended in every direction by the erection of blocks which would be a credit to any city in the country.

The cry of "hard times" and no work has been going up all over the east for a year or more past, and the depression which always follows a panic has prevented the employment of capital in many enterprises. Conditions are somewhat better in the west, and Salt Lake has advanced steadily through all the weary months of financial stringency. The indomitable and unconquerable western spirit has been displayed by energetic and farseeing capitalists, and the entire community has been benefited.

The breaking of ground for the Commercial club house, adjoining one of the Newhouse skyscrapers, marks another step in the path of progress and will give added impetus to the movement to place Salt Lake in her rightful position—queen of the whole Rocky mountain region. Denver has reached its limit, and there is no other competitor within a thousand miles. Those who are putting their money into business blocks in this city will surely be rewarded an hundred fold.

SQUARE DEALS AND OTHERS.

So Spry is to be permitted to hang on to his job as United States marshal while he makes his gubernatorial campaign and directs the general management of the Smoot machine. That much, it seems, has been settled by the president. According to The Herald's Washington correspondent, the attorney general thought to treat Spry as a common politician, subject to the rule which has been applied elsewhere when federal office holders have accepted nomination for office. Under this rule Spry would have been compelled to retire or have his resignation requested, but apparently no rules apply to William. He just had Senator Smoot wire the president and attorney general that the constitution and by-laws had to be suspended for Spry, and Theodore wired back to his beloved Smoot that Bonaparte didn't know his business or such a thing as firing Spry would never have been mentioned.

You see, the president insists on treating everybody alike. Rich or poor, influential or insignificant, Democrat or Republican, they all look alike to him and can be sure of a square deal. We know this is true because Theodore himself has told us it is. Other presidents may have violated the spirit of the civil service law and used federal office holders to promote personal desire, but not Roosevelt. Weak presidents may have discriminated in behalf of particular individuals or for political ends; but not Theodore. Never, jamais! Spry isn't paid his salary as marshal

while he runs for governor because Roosevelt wants Smoot's influence in behalf of Taft, or because he imagines Smoot's church connections may be valuable to the Republican party in Idaho and Wyoming. Perish the thought! What Roosevelt had in mind was the fact that Spry may need a job after the state election and it might save trouble and time to keep him in office rather than have to make out a new appointment for him after he has been beaten for governor.

At the same time it will be difficult to convince Mr. Glasscock of West Virginia that he and Spry are both getting the same sort of justice from the White House. Glasscock is collector of internal revenue and has been nominated for governor—same as Spry. But Glasscock, having refused to resign, was incontinently kicked out by the president. Glasscock thinks he hasn't had a square deal, but then he is prejudiced. For has not the president told us he gives everybody exact justice, whether he be rich or poor, great or small, Democrat or Republican?

That Utah should take the first prize for its display at Albuquerque was perfectly natural. By the same token it is equally right and proper that Held's band of this city should be similarly honored for its music. Excessive modesty is Zion's only drawback at present.

A lawyer recently cleared a man accused of murder by reciting passages from Byron's "Don Juan." As we remember the poem could be used with much greater effect in making excuses for the man killed by the indignant husband.

Mr. Taft became personal up in North Dakota and referred to Mr. Bryan as leather-junged. Mr. Bryan is too good tempered to retort that Mr. Taft is a fat-head, even though he may think so.

Lieutenant Frank Evans, son of the old sea dog, "Fighting Bob," is to be court-martialed for getting drunk and swearing at his superior officer. "When the wine's in, the wit's out."

Denver carried off the honors in the singing match, with Salt Lake second. It wouldn't have been polite to have taken the first prize away from a sister city.

President Roosevelt will soon have congress on his hands and the whole Republican party on his neck.

This is the state of Guggenheim. Vote for me. I'm in with the play.—Import of Taft's speech at Denver.

It's a chip off the old block at the head of the Democratic ticket in this state. "Bill Spry" goodbye.

WHAT WILL YOUR RATING BE?

One of the following ratings fits you. Which will it be? Our rating book tells the story.

RATINGS.

- A—Pays promptly.
- B—Good, but not prompt.
- C—Slow, too slow.
- D—Doubtful.
- E—Require cash.
- F—One or more judgments against.
- G—Filed petition in bankruptcy, and included bills for ordinary necessities.
- H—Have one or more accounts against for collection.
- I—Voluntary bankrupt.
- W—Always promises, but as often has excuses why could not pay.
- X—Involuntary bankrupt.
- Y—Pleads that bills are outlawed.
- Z—Has habit of disputing bills.

We know who you owe and how you pay and recommend you for credit if you deserve it.
If our clearing house record shows that you did not pay, we turn you down.
12,000 clients furnish us with information.
12,000 clients receive information from us.
150,000 record cards in actual use.
Three private telephone lines.
Three graphophones.
Eight office rooms.
Ten typewriting machines.



Fifteen years' experience.
Forty employees.
\$200,000 will be collected for our clients this year.

Merchants' Protective Association

SCIENTIFIC COLLECTORS OF HONEST DEBTS.
Publishers of credit rating books. Clearing house of retail credits.
Commercial National Bank building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Francis G. Luke, Gen'l Mgr. "Some People Don't Like Us."

New Fall Suits Arriving Daily

For men and women. Sold on credit. Payments, \$1.00 a week or \$4.00 a month. No security or references required.

The Western Outfit Co.

266 State St., Opposite Knutsford Hotel.

Massage Cream

After the summer's outing you find face, neck and arms need attention. For quick results our cream has no equal. One trial will convince and ever after it will always be on your toilet table. Both phones 457.

209 Main—Kenyon Pharmacy

Geo. T. Brice
Drug Co.

To get your clothes cleaned right

Call Bell Exchange 39 or Ind. 1133.
Regal Cleaning & Dyeing Co.

American Flag Shoe Shop
69 East 4th South St., Bell phone 1349, Ind. 1478.
We guarantee to turn out the best hand work in Salt Lake. Best oak leather used. Work called for and delivered free of charge. Call us up on the phone.

THE POINT IS HERE



You know that Fisher beer is honestly brewed.
You know that it is the product of home labor.
You know that there is no better beer on the market today.
Here are three reasons why, when you drink beer, we ask you to call for

Fisher Beer

Have us send you a case. It is a good thing to have in the house. Your friends will appreciate it. Your family will enjoy its use and be benefited by it.

A. Fisher Brewing Co.
Phone No. 255.

SHOE REPAIRING

"That's Our Business."

Men's best oak sewed soles 75c
Men's Heels 25c.
Ladies' best oak sewed soles 50c
Ladies' Heels 25c.
Sewed soles and heels in fifteen minutes, while you wait. Phone us. We call for and deliver your work. No extra charge. Both phones 4087.

Salt Lake Shoe Repairing Co.

"The Modern Shop,"
Basement Atlas Block.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

Store Will Be Closed Monday and Open for Business Tuesday

Harris Furniture & Carpet House

FIXTURES FOR SALE

ALL OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS THAT ARE DUE MUST BE PAID AT ONCE

BUILDING FOR SALE OR RENT

WILL REMODEL TO SUIT TENANT
31,000 FEET FLOOR SPACE
2 ELEVATORS—FREIGHT AND PASSENGER

234-236 STATE STREET

MUST BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST
ONLY—FOR CASH—ONLY

Never in the history of this city has such an immense stock of merchandise been placed on sale, consisting of Furniture, Iron Beds, Carpets, Linoleum, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Couch Covers, Pillows, Fringes, Ranges, Stoves, Tinware, Granite-ware, Crockery; in fact, everything necessary to furnish a home.

THIS SALE IS NOW ON

AND WILL CONTINUE UNTIL EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH OF GOODS IS DISPOSED OF.

Harris Furniture & Carpet Co.
234-236 STATE STREET